

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

ISSUED WEEKLY

BY THE

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

CONTAINING INFORMATION OF THE CURRENT PREVALENCE OF DISEASE, THE OCCURRENCE OF EPIDEMICS, SANITARY LEGISLATION, AND RELATED SUBJECTS

> VOLUME 30 NUMBER 4

JANUARY 22, 1915



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

RUPERT BLUE, Surgeon General.

DIVISION OF SANITARY REPORTS AND STATISTICS.

Assistant Surgeon General JOHN W. TRASE, Chief of Division.

The Public Health Reports are issued weekly by the United States Public Health Service through its Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics, pursuant to acts of Congress approved February 15, 1893, and August 14, 1912.

They contain: (1) Current information of the prevalence and geographic distribution of preventable diseases in the United States in so far as data are obtainable, and of cholera, plague, yellow fever, and smallpox throughout the world. (2) Copies of the laws and regulations being enacted or adopted by State and municipal authorities for the safeguarding of the public health. (3) Articles relating to the cause, prevention, or control of disease. (4) Other pertinent information regarding sanitation and the conservation of the public health.

The reports are intended primarily for distribution to health officers, members of boards or departments of health, and those directly or indirectly engaged in or connected with public health or sanitary work. Articles also of interest to others are either reprinted from the Public Health Reports or issued as supplements, and in these forms are available for general distribution to those desiring them.

Requests for and communications regarding the Public Health Reports, reprints, or supplements should be addressed to the Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

11

ADDITIONAL COPIES

OF THIS PUBLICATION MAY BE PROCURED FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE WASHINGTON, D. C.

5 CENTS PER COPY SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$2.00 PER YEAR

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Public health administration in West Virginia—A study of the health laws and	
public health administration of the State of West Virginia	207
Biological productsEstablishments licensed for the propagation and sale of	
viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products	256
Plague-eradicative work	259
PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.	
In certain States and cities:	
Cerebrospinal meningitis—	
State reports for December, 1914	265
City reports for week ended January 2, 1915.	265
Erysipelas—	
City reports for week ended January 2, 1915	266
Leurosv—	
District of Columbia.	266
Malaria	
State reports for December, 1914.	266
Pellagra—	
City reports for week ended January 2, 1915	266
Pneumonia—	
City reports for week ended January 2, 1915.	267
Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)—	2.7.
State reports for December, 1914.	267
Rabies—	-3,
California—Oakland— Rabies in an animal	267
Smallpox—	201
Tennessee—Chattanooga—Virulent type	268
Texas—Railway mail service	268
State reports for December, 1914	268
Miscellaneous State reports.	269
City reports for week ended January 2, 1915.	269
Tetanus—	200
City reports for week ended January 2, 1915	270
Trachoma—	-10
KentuckyVersailles, Woodford County	270
Kentucky—Greendale.	270
Typhoid fever—	270
State reports for December, 1914	270
City reports for week ended January 2, 1915.	$\frac{270}{272}$
Typhus fever—	-14
New York—New York City	272
	212
Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis—	070
State reports for December, 1914	$\frac{273}{273}$
City reports for week ended santary 2, 1910	413

IV CONTENTS.

FOREIGN REPORTS.	
Brazil:	Page.
Typhoid fever—Sao Paulo	277
Yellow fever—Rio de Janeiro	277
China:	
Examination of rats—Hongkong	277
Wuchow declared an infected port—Chelera	277
Plague-infected rats—Shanghai.	277
Cuba:	
Quarantine against Curacao—Yellow fever	277
Ecuador:	
Communicable diseases—Guayaquil	278
Egypt:	
Plague—Port Said	278
Great Britain:	
Examination of ratsLiverpool	278
Java:	
Status of plague	278
Mauritius:	
Plague	278
Senegal:	
Plague—Dakar	278
Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox:	
Reports received during week ended January 22, 1915—	
Cholera	279
Yellow fever	279
Plague	279
Smallpox	280
Reports received from December 26, 1914, to January 15, 1915—	
Cholera	280
Yellow fever	281
Plague	281
Smallpox	282
SANITARY LEGISLATION.	
Marie 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	
Municipal ordinances, rules, and regulations pertaining to public health:	
New Hanover County, N. C.—	
Officers and employees of county board of health—Sanitary districts	285
Nuisances	288
Garbage, refuse, and offal—Disposal of	288
Domestic animals—Keeping of—Disposal of dead bodies	289
Buildings and premises—Sanitary maintenance of	293
Privies and cesspools—Construction and maintenance—Disposal of	202
contents	293
Scavengers—License—Regulation of	294
Milk and cream—Production, care, and sale	295
Stables—Location, construction, and maintenance	300
Rabies—Muzzling of dogs.	300
Offensive trades—Regulation of	301
Factories—Sanitary regulation of.	301
Barbers and barber shops—Regulation of	302
Laundries—Location and sanitary regulation of	303
Slaughterhouses—Sanitary regulation of	304
Hotels, restaurants, markets, etc.—Permit required	307